

## HANDS OFF CHINA, SAYS SINGLE SAM TO FRANCE.

Ambassador Porter Cables the State Department About French Aggressions on the Tonkin Border.

In Demanding an Explanation This Country Is Acting as a Friend to England in Her Hour of Need.

Russia and Her Ally Are Said to Be Contemplating Concerted Action, One in the North, One in the South.

Washington, Dec. 18.—On the heels of the Journal's exclusive story that the United States is seriously considering the grounds upon which intervention between Great Britain and the South African republics might be brought about, comes the news of the French aggressions in Southern China, having for their object the acquisition of three times as much territory as China is willing to cede.

The State Department received a long cable in cipher from Ambassador Porter in Paris to-day. This cable concerned the rights of American citizens in China, contained a statement from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and embodied a reply to a question propounded to the French Government by Ambassador Porter.

There is the best of reason for believing that this unusually long communication bore directly on the French aggressions in Southern China, and presumably defined the rights and privileges of American citizens living in the territory to be affected by the French grab.

There seems to be no doubt that the French activity in Southern China has been privately known to this, as well as to European governments, for several days, and that in demanding an explanation from France as to her intentions, the United States again acts as the friend of Great Britain. Such an intervention could be construed by France in but one way—that the United States considers her interests imperiled by the French domination and desires to put herself on record at once.

**Bait Is Said to France.**

It is believed here that the suggestion of intervention from such an unexpected quarter as the State Department, which a few weeks ago was considered there could be no intervention until several crushing defeats had been administered to the Boers, springs from the positive knowledge that France and Russia are planning overt acts for immediate execution.

In a word, the attitude of this Government seems to be one of baiting France, while endeavoring to bring about a cessation of hostilities in South Africa. Such a cessation would leave Great Britain free to guard her possessions in various corners of the world and prevent the straggling of her garrisons and frontiers of regulars for South African service.

It may be repeated to-night that this Government's attitude is that a continuation of the treatment accorded to British prisoners by the Boers and the firing on the white flag by the latter constitute a valid ground for the interference of civilized nations. The refusal of Kruger to deal with Great Britain through the American representative at Pretoria may also be regarded as an unfriendly act.

**Britain's Sore Spot.**  
It is pointed out that the most severe blow that could be struck at Great Britain is the attack of France on the southern part of China. Great Britain's present helplessness leaves her in the plight of being unable to check France, and France is evidently playing to the hands of Russia, and of the moves contemplated by her in Manchuria, Northern China, and on the Persian Gulf.

Diplomats regard it as an evidence of concerted action on the part of Russia and France. With China attacked on the south, Russia would have a free hand in the north, since China could not cope with two such formidable nations. If Russia should simultaneously make her aggressive movement toward the Persian Gulf, Great Britain's situation in Asia would be well nigh desperate.

It is also pointed out as extremely significant and indicative of the immediately hostile intention of Russia and France in the attack has been made at a point at which Great Britain is vulnerable—China, where she has no army, and where her fleet is of least assistance in checking either France or Russia or both.

**FRENCH AND CHINESE ARMIES MEET AND FIGHT.**

Marshal Su with 30,000 Men Protects China's Rights on Kuang Chou Bay.

Tsaoan, Wash., Dec. 18.—Hong Kong mail advices say another Franco-Chinese war is imminent over the delimitation of French "leased" territory at Kuang Chou Bay, on the Tonkin border.

Marshal Su, China's most famous general and the victor of the battle of Liang Shan in the last Franco-Chinese war, is now at Kuang Chou Bay with 30,000 well-armed troops, and a skirmish followed his refusal to temporize. Half a dozen Frenchmen were wounded and sixty Chinese.

Marshal Su is preparing for a big fight. The French have assembled six war ships at Kuang Chou.

**SULTAN'S SON-IN-LAW SOUGHT IN MARSEILLES.**

The Porte Asks His Arrest, Charging Him with Plotting to Kill the Sovereign.

Constantinople, Dec. 18.—The flight of the Sultan's son-in-law, Mahmud Pacha, with his wife's jewels and all the money he could collect, has caused a great sensation here.

It has now been ascertained that he sailed for Marseilles, and the Turkish Government has telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, asking for his arrest on the charge that he is implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan.

This accusation, however, is generally discredited, and it is believed the refugee is the victim of a intrigue.

**Chicago. — Will Prove in England.**  
London, Dec. 18.—Justice Barnes, in the Probate Court to-day, pronounced in favor of the will, dated June 24, 1897, and two codicils, of George Smith, the banker, of Chicago, who died here on October 7 last. The plaintiffs were the executors. The defendant was Catherine Cooper, the testator's next of kin and heir-at-law, who insisted that the will and codicils should be formally proved.

## MOLINEUX'S WIFE EAGERLY WATCHES WEEKS TRY TO BREAK WITH THE STATE'S EXPERT.



MOLINEUX EMBRACED BY HIS WIFE WHEN SHE APPEARS IN COURT WITH HIS MOTHER.

Prisoner Fondly Kisses His Wife and Mother in Court—Kinsley Closely Questioned About the Poison Wrapper.

THE cross-examination of Expert Kinsley in the trial of Roland Molineux was again drawn out through five hours yesterday. It is not yet finished. Molineux's counsel, Bartow S. Weeks, prompted by Expert Carvalho, put Mr. Kinsley through a hard grueling in the effort to have him show how, by the aid of his rules, he would have traced the poison wrapper to the defendant without the aid of the patent medicine letters, which he has practically admitted were a necessary stepping stone to his conclusion.

To-day will probably be taken up in the completion of the cross-examination, and there are other experts, of whom Mr. Osborne will, it is said, ask only two to testify.

The feature of yesterday's session, important as its uninteresting testimony may be from a legal standpoint, was the visit to court of the prisoner's wife and his mother, who remained throughout the morning session.

### MOLINEUX KISSES HIS WIFE IN COURT.

His Mother Also Is an Attentive Listener to the Cross-Examination of Kinsley.

WHEN Molineux entered the court room he saw his wife, his mother and his father seated at the counsel table. He passed an instant, his white face flashed out a look of delight, and he walked quickly around the room, never taking his eyes from the visitors.

He kissed his wife, almost impetuously. His mother, to whom he bears strong resemblance, he saluted with gentle tenderness. The son grasped his father's hand and the old man's fading eye kindled with welcome.

Young Mrs. Molineux's gown was black; her gloves were white, her hat was one of that turban kind tilted forward. She carried a brown bag and a brown muff. The lay mind could pick no flaw in the fashion of it.

Mrs. Molineux turned about and shuddered at an uncouth youth, who was brought before the Recorder for sentence. Another youth was brought to the bar, not far from where she sat. He had been in the House of Refuge four years, and was still not more than sixteen years old. When a boy he had done a shocking murder. The jury disagreed as to whether he was justified.

Mrs. Molineux strained forward and drank the words of the soft-voiced, smooth-tongued Frank Moss, who pleaded for the youth. The Recorder refused to dismiss the indictment but discharged the youth on his own recognizance. Mrs. Molineux sank back in her chair nodding her head in satisfaction.

**KINSLEY AGAIN.**

Mrs. Weeks took a deep breath, as of an elephant about to pull up a tree by the roots when Expert Kinsley was recalled.

Mr. Kinsley, I call your attention to Exhibits D, E and G and other papers signed "H. Cornish," and ask you whether, in your opinion, they were written rapidly.

"Quite rapidly," Mr. Weeks went through many of the exhibits showing the admitted handwriting of Molineux, and asked the expert if they, too, had been written rapidly. Mr. Kinsley declared that most of them had been written rapidly.

"I ask you if Exhibits F and H were written with the weight of the hand resting as you testified, on the pen point, without support from the elbow rest?"

"They were written very freely, with very little elbow rest."

The defendant and his wife chattered as gaily as children and smiled incredulously at the expert's replies.

"Without any elbow rest?" asked Mr. Weeks, indicating by his accents that he wanted the question answered in the affirmative.

"No," said Kinsley, "but I suppose you want me to say yes."

"Isn't exhibit A (the address on the poison package) written much slower and more carefully than the admitted handwritings?"

"Yes."

Molineux and his wife exchanged significant glances. They prattled along merrily throughout the morning.

Now, said the defendant's counsel, "In reaching your conclusion, were you not compelled to use the Cornish and Barnett letters, and could you have decided who wrote the address on the poison package without using those letters?"

"No, I could have thrown out all the admitted writings and reached the same conclusion."

### SPROUTS FOR KINSLEY.

Mr. Weeks now began to put the expert through a course of sprouts. Mr. Kinsley had set forth the business of a handwriting expert as a science, a thing having rules, from the application of which it was easy to detect the identity of disputed writings.

The lawyer began to enumerate the rules, as laid down under the following heads:

"Size of letters, and size of parts of letters, shading, spacing, speed, movement, general proportion, relation of parts and pen pressure. Now," continued Mr. Weeks, "those are the names of all your rules, are they not?"

"No, sir. You have left out alignment."

"Oh, you failed to give me one, did you? How many more of your rules have you left out?"

Mr. Kinsley hesitated, and admitted that he had failed to enumerate alignment in the list he had given Mr. Weeks. The lawyer continued, and requested the witness to compare, first, according to the list of rules, the size of letters in the address on the poison package and the size of letters in admitted writing. It was a long and tedious questioning, which Kinsley stood with fair patience. It was now apparent that Mr. Weeks intended to make the expert run through the whole gamut of his so-called science and re-explain in detail the causes of his conclusions.

The idea seemed greatly to please the defendant and his wife. She examined the photographs of the exhibit with her husband, and they glibly exchanged comments. Mr. Weeks finally drew from the pocket a small card, which he handed to the expert. The card contained the address on the poison package. The expert admitted that the letters in some of the admitted writing were smaller than the letters in the address on the poison package.

"But," said Kinsley, "you must remember that in the address on the poison package the defendant is not trying to write like himself."

All of his admitted writing shows that he sometimes wrote small and sometimes large."

"Now," said Mr. Weeks, loudly, "do you know anybody that lives or breathes who cannot make a capital 'M' as large as the one on the poison package wrapper?"

"A few," I have had students with physical disability which would make it impossible. We have to take characteristics to ourselves, sometimes, and sometimes separately."

**FINAL CONCLUSION.**

"Now," continued the defendant's counsel, "is that all you can say as to your conclusion that this defendant wrote the poison address based on a comparison of the size of letters?"

Mr. Weeks looked significantly, smiling, at the jury.

"Do you place much reliance on the rule of the size of letters?" asked the lawyer.

"Not much. I have said that before."

"Ah! very well," sneered Mr. Weeks; "thank you. Now let us take up your next rule—the rule of slant. Mr. Weeks drew out contemptuously the word slant."

After a long examination Mr. Weeks said, with wrinkled brow, that Mr. Kinsley's science of slant was just understanding."

Kinsley said there was another way of slanting the slant in the letter C. That was to complete the C, making an oval, and drawing a line through the highest and lowest part of the oval.

"Ah! you are touching up the oval," continued the lawyer.

mented the lawyer while the expert was drawing. Kinsley turned readily around as if to make an angry reply.

**CLOSES A'S AT TOP.**

Slants, angles, compound curves and general proportion ate up another half hour. Kinsley finally said that Molineux had the habit of not closing his A's at the top.

"What is your own habit in that regard?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I don't know."

Mr. Weeks smiled blandly, and Molineux and his wife joined in the triumph. Throughout the morning the mother of the defendant spoke often to her daughter-in-law when she was not in conversation with the prisoner. At the conclusion of the morning session, at 1 o'clock, before Molineux left the court, he threw his arms about his wife's neck and embraced her. He kissed his mother fondly.

### FAMILIAR FORMS IN POISON ADDRESS.

Expert Kinsley Says Molineux Failed to Conceal Totally His Characteristics.

WHEN afternoon came Mr. Weeks resumed once more his maddening test of the "system" upon which Kinsley had said he based his comparisons of disputed handwritings.

The expert shifted uneasily, halted a good deal, and at times tried hard to wriggle out from the narrow bounds allowed by the trying "categorical answer" upon which the lawyer insisted. Mr. Weeks held him closely, as he tried to do by objections in the earlier part of the trial, to the direct comparison of the poison wrapper with the acknowledged writings of the defendant, and it put Kinsley into some tight and uncomfortable places before the day was over.

From those he endeavored to release himself again and again, but little comfort came to him until the adjournment brought relief.

Continuing his questions upon the importance of the shape of letters as establishing identity of handwriting, Mr. Weeks asked the witness further to point out letters which he thought sufficiently similar to show a relationship. This was done, in several of the letters Kinsley was unable to put his finger on those resemblances which he thought sufficiently similar to show a relationship. When it came to the fact that Molineux had written the address on the poison package, Kinsley said that he had better reason for the fact that Molineux had written the address on the poison package.

**ONE STYLE OF O'S.**

"In Mr. Molineux's writing," said Mr. Weeks, "you find all kinds of o's, do you not? Round and flat, full and elongated?"

Kinsley had already mentioned that the flat "o" was a characteristic of both the poison address and the Molineux writings. To sustain the statement he ran through the book of exhibits, the jury following him carefully, and showing that the flat "o" ran uniformly through all the defendant's admitted handwritings. When it came to the fact that Molineux had written the address on the poison package, Kinsley said that he had better reason for the fact that Molineux had written the address on the poison package.

**CASTRO DRIVES REBELS OUT OF MARACAIBO.**

This Practically Ends the Revolt That Was Led by General Hernandez.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 18.—President Castro's troops have occupied Maracaibo, ousting General Hernandez's party without fighting.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to Senator Pardo, the Venezuelan Charge, states that the revolution is crushed and Hernandez's force is completely destroyed.

**FOUR STUDENTS SUSPENDED.**

Amherst, Mass., Dec. 18.—President Harris, of Amherst College, today announced the indefinite suspension of four students, the alleged ringleaders in an attempt to break up the annual banquet of the Hesling in Springfield, last Wednesday.

The students were suspended for interfering with Freshmen's Banquet.

**Counterfeiter Caught in Havana.**

Havana, Dec. 18.—Acting under orders from Collector Bliss, the Secret Service police have arrested a dangerous counterfeiter, Miguel, who had been caught in the act of printing excellent engraving plates for ten and twenty cent bills and bank notes, caught to have fished out of the water.

The police had to pay \$500 for the information that led to the arrest.

**WOMEN HURT IN WRECK.**

Engine Collides with Pennsylvania Train at New Albany.

New Albany, Ind., Dec. 18.—An Air Line road engine and a Pennsylvania suburban train collided at Vincennes and Main streets in this city to-day. The Pennsylvania train had 150 passengers. One of the coaches was badly demolished. Ten passengers were injured, mostly women, but only one of the injured will die.

**SAMPSON JOINS THE G. A. R.**

The Admiral Initiated Into James A. Garfield Post at Palmyra.

Palmyra, Dec. 18.—Admiral Sampson was initiated into membership in the James A. Garfield Post, No. 1, G. A. R., this evening. After the ritualistic ceremony there was a camp fire. The dollar bill paid by Sampson on his application has been framed and hangs in the lodge room.

The Journal printed last week 10,817 copies. "Want" Advertisers, which is 7,000 more than any other newspaper.

## TRUST FIGHT BEGINS. MORGAN FIRES FIRST GUN.

Veteran Democrat Tells the Senate That There Is a Despairing Demand from the People for Relief.

He Says They Appeal for Aid Against Oppression, and Their Welfare Depends on Action by Congress.

Alabama Senator Asks Republicans Whether They Will Respond to the Cry of Their Constituents for Help.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to-day fired the first gun in debate in the campaign against the trusts.

Mr. Morgan has already presented a joint resolution, which provides that any contract, agreement or combination between two or more corporations which has for its purpose the control of the price of anything which is the subject of or enters into interstate commerce or the cost of transportation thereof, so as to increase the same at any locality in the United States, or to discriminate in favor of or against any class of dealers, traders or consumers of such articles within the United States, is contrary to the public policy of the United States, and every such contract, agreement or combination is illegal and prohibited. Provision is made for penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate forcibly on his resolution to-day. He pointed out the great difficulty of reaching the trusts at this time through Federal or State law and the necessity for such legislation as would make clear and explicit the intent of the existing body.

"It might," Mr. Morgan said, "be legitimate for a single individual to secure an advantage that would give him the control of a portion of the market or of a product, but when those individuals merge themselves into great corporations, banded together to control any given branch of trade, commerce or transportation, it is evident that the rights of the people are in danger of being abridged."

"The solution of this problem has been a serious question for the law-making branch of the Government, and upon the solution of the problem will depend the welfare of the people."

"Every advantage gained by trusts has been gained at the expense of labor and the consumers of the products controlled by the trusts. There is a desperate demand from the people all over the country for relief from this oppression."

Senator Morgan in closing, turned to the Republican side of the chamber and asked: "I would like to know if this Congress intends to respond to that appeal?"

**NATION'S THANKS TO SCHLEY IN A SENATE RESOLUTION.**

Pettigrew, of South Dakota, Asks That Congress Do Him and His Men Justice.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to-day introduced a joint resolution tending to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and to the officers and men under his command, for the thanks of Congress "for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago, July 3, 1898."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

**BOY BURGLARS TRY TO KILL A POLICE INSPECTOR.**

Battle with Young Desperados in a Dark Basement in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Peter Homann, a seventeen-year-old burglar, attempted to kill Inspector Hunt in a basement last night. Four boys had been discovered in a store by the Junior, and Hunt ran from Headquarters, followed by several officers. The boys, who were armed with a revolver, followed the inspector, who was followed by the Junior, and Hunt ran from Headquarters, followed by several officers.

The Inspector knocked the weapon aside and grappled with the burglar.

Portland said and shot Dr. Jenkins in the dark among the old boxes and rubbish for several moments before the inspector overcame the lad.

**ALLEGED MURDERER SHOT IN COURT BY A WITNESS.**

Dr. S. M. Jenkins Mortally Wounded by a Brother of One of His Supposed Victims.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 18.—The trial of Dr. S. M. Jenkins, charged with murder, came to a tragic end to-day, when Hugh Wheat, a brother of Mary Wheat, one of the doctor's alleged victims, shot and mortally wounded the defendant in the courtroom.

Court had just convened. The State introduced as the first witness Hugh Wheat, who came up to the railing where the defendant sat and shot Dr. Jenkins in the back. Then Wheat dropped the pistol and ran toward the door. John Halligan, brother-in-law of Jenkins, snatched up the pistol and fired at Wheat, missing him. Wheat and Halligan were arrested. The latter was released later.

**ACTORS FIRE BULLETS BY MISTAKE—TWO SHOT.**

Clerk's Error with a Boy Purchaser Causes a Stampede in a Theatre.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 18.—The performance of "Don Caesar" at the Opera House here last night was brought to an abrupt ending by a serious accident.

One member of the company opened fire from the rear of the stage. The fire was returned by a group on the stage and thirty bullets whizzed over the stage. Paul Gilmore, the leading man, and David Halber, more, the leading man, and David Halber, fell to the floor, Gilmore exclaiming: "These are not blank cartridges."

There was a stampede in the audience. The people rushed out, yelling and screaming. There were no casualties beyond the wounding of the two actors.

A small boy before the performance had been sent to a store for blank cartridges. The clerk sold him blank cartridges, and the property man, not questioning the purchase, loaded the pistols.

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